MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 MARCH 1983

Nonaligned Summit Conference

Diplomacy -- During a 90-minute meeting Jordan's King Husayn and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak exchanged views on Arab and international topics, particularly the Palestinian issue and political efforts aimed at achieving a just and permanent Middle East settlement, according to MENA and Amman radio. Asked whether this meeting will pave the way for further meetings in New Delhi, Cairo or Amman, Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz replied that the two leaders agreed on the importance of continuing consultations at all levels but no specific dates were set, MENA reported. An article in the Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y reviewed by Amman radio on 8 March, said the talks were aimed at creating Arab coordination which would enable the Arab nation to move from a "position of reaction to one of action." Meanwhile, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil met separately with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, according to Radio Monte Carlo and Beirut radio. Replying to 'Arafat's question on Palestinians residing in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil emphasized that Lebanon alone is responsible for the safety of residents on Lebanese territory, including the civilian Palestinians who are residing there legally, Beirut radio noted. He stressed that Palestinians who are illegally residing in Lebanon shall be subject to Lebanese laws, the radio added.

In another development, the Iraqi delegation strongly objected to the Iranians distributing "anti-Iraq material" to journalists, INA reported. A delegation spokesman said Iraq had desisted from doing anything at the summit that would further aggravate their "embittered" relations with Iran and he declared that it was "highly improper" for Iran to indulge in such propaganda, INA added.

'Arafat Speech -- Yasir 'Arafat proposed the setting up of a committee under the chairmanship of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to cooperate with the Arab seven-member committee in its efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem, according to a WAFA report transmitted by TANJUG on 'Arafat's address to the Nonaligned Summit Conference. Stressing U.S. responsibility for the Sabra-Shatila massacre, 'Arafat asserted that such "terrorist actions" are still taking place publicly and secretly in southern Lebanon. He declared that the recent discovery of "mass graves and assassination of Palestinian civilians" could cause another "explosion" of the situation.

Egypt-PLO

During his previously reported meeting with National Democratic Party officials on 5 March, President Husni Mubarak warned Palestinian students in Egypt that anyone who henceforth slanders Egypt will be expelled, according to a detailed account of Mubarak's remarks by AL-AHRAM. Mubarak said he would speak frankly to the Egyptian people. "I am not prepared to have a state within the state or above the state," he affirmed. Describing his remarks as an initial warning, Mubarak said he is a patient man and hopes he will not have to take any measures "because if measures are taken they will not stop at any limit."

Mubarak's remarks have "crowned an information campaign carried out recently by the Egyptian news media against the PLO," said a Baghdad Voice of Palestine radio commentary. The point at issue between the PLO and Egypt is the Camp David accords and not whether the PLO should have a radio station or a newspaper in Egypt, the radio said. The PLO commentary also deplored Egyptian attempts to contact Palestinian personalities outside the PLO framework.

Lebanon

Port Takeover -- The Lebanese Army took over the fifth pier of Beirut port as a "practice step" toward implementation of the Army commander's decision to close illegal ports, Beirut radio reported.

Negotiations -- Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations resumed at Khaldah on 8 March, according to a Lebanese Information Ministry report broadcast by Beirut radio. Earlier, a Lebanese source cited by Voice of Lebanon radio described Israeli talk about a partial withdrawal from Lebanon as a step backward in the negotiations.

Syria

Israel's "expansionist, racist inclination" should be crushed and that is why Syria is building its "intrinsic power," Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad declared in a magazine interview reported by Damascus radio.

Israel

The IDF has "closed the area" of a Kakh Movement settlement near Qiryat Arba' and the settlers have been evacuated, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that Defense Minister Moshe Arens decided to evacuate the settlers in order "to preserve security and public order."

Oil Affairs

Iranian Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi announced in a telephone statement from London broadcast by Tehran radio that the main objective of his participation in the OPEC talks is to defend the $34 price. Gharazi said he told the OPEC ministers that the current slump in the oil market is artificial. However, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said a reduction in prices is inevitable and accused Iran of seeking to destroy OPEC by verbally defending current prices while at the same time selling oil at lower prices, INA reported. Meanwhile, UAE Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah reemphasized that the Arab Gulf states will slash their prices by more than what other countries intend to do if agreement is not reached on a new unified price, KUNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT OPENING SESSIONS

Gandhi Inaugural Address

BK070837 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0442 GMT 7 Mar 83

[7 March speech by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the inaugural session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi -- live]

[Text] President Castro, your majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, distinguished guests: On behalf of the people and Government of India and on my own behalf, I welcome you to Delhi, [applause] a city which, in its time, has seen much history, witnesses of which are seen among the dwellings of today. But it is a new experience for us to have such a large and eminent galaxy of spokesmen of sovereign nations [applause], representing more than half the world all at a same time. I thank you Mr President most warmly for the kind words which you have said for my country and our people.

All of you here are aware of the circumstances in which the honor of holding this conference came to us. In spite of the shortage of time and many difficulties, we accepted the unanimous suggestion of our brothers of the nonaligned family who felt that any further delay in holding the seventh summit would only have pleased the critics and opponents of our movement. Pressure is said to be a good taskmaster but we seek your indulgence for any shortcomings and discomfort or inconvenience which you may have suffered. Some of us are from very ancient civilizations and cultures, other from young and dynamic states.

India had been through many vicissitudes. Along this tortuous road, our guiding pole star has been the philosophy of tolerance. It is this which has held together our vast and diverse nation and enabled us to endure over the millennia. "Truth is one but the wise discern it variously," is an ancient phrase. Compassion was the message of the Buddha, the edicts of the Emperor Ashoka of the third century BC, teachings that we could not truly revere our own religion if we did not hold in equal reverence the religions of others, are engraved on rocks and are still with us. This also was the policy of the Mughal Emperior Akbar in the 16th century. In our own era, our great leader Mahatma Gandhi gave new life to these ideas of tolerance and brotherhood [applause] and successfully used nonviolence as a weapon against the mighty foreign empire. Over 35 years ago, most of our peoples were under foreign (?control) with no say in their own affairs. With independence from colonialism, nonalignment came into being and anti-imperialism (?spirit) is within our outlook. We cannot risk any shadow on our freedom of judgment and action. We have no quarrel with any group or nation, but we speak out against injustice. When assuming the reins of government in 1946, my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, declared India's determination to keep away from the power blocs or groups aligned against one another which have led in the past to world war and which may again lead to disaster on an even vaster scale. Later, he explained that once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent. So our policy will continue to be not only to keep aloof from alignment but try to make friendly cooperation possible. We approach the whole world on a friendly basis, unquote. [as heard]

As more countries became free, the number of those who believed in peaceful coexistence and wished to keep out of military alliances increased steadily. It is natural for these nonaligned countries to come together, not to form another bloc but to raise the voices of the exploited millions through a moral and political movement.

Inspite of Ottawa, Cancun and Versailles, the dialogue between the developed and the developing has not even begun. Only a few in the North realize that the sustained social and economic development of the South is in its own interest. Thus we ask not for charity or philanthropy but sound economic sense. Such cooperation between the North and the South will be of mutual benefit. The Nonaligned Movement has stood firmly for a thorough-going reconstructing of international economic relations. We are against exploitation. We are for each nation's right to its resources and policies. We want an equal voice in the operation of international institutions. We reiterate our commitment to the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equality. At this meeting, we should also devise a coherent program of measures to be taken immediately to help developing countries in areas of critical importance. We should outline a strategy for followup action in the forthcoming sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other major international conferences.

There is also an urgent need for the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development which has not (?worked) in favor of the North. Problems of money and finance also burden the countries of the North and have to be solved in a mutually beneficial manner. Such a conference should suggest comprehensive reform of the international monetary and financial system which is now recognized as out of date, inequitable and inadequate. It should facilitate the mobilization of development finance for investment in vital areas, such as food, energy and industrial development. A major debt reconstructing exercise must be undertaken. The debt problem of the developing countries has assumed an unprecedented dimension. In its servicing alone will be absorbed over a quarter of their total export earnings. Long-range solutions need time and preparation. Immediate problems brook no delay. Some countries are more critically affected than others. Some are in a desperate state. They cannot wait for action by the world community as a whole. Our movement has an obligation to them and this is not beyond the human resources, technological skills, industrial capacities and even the finances that we now possess. Self-reliance should start with the weakest amongst us and assistance be aimed at self-development.

Meanwhile, technological change rushes on giving further advances to the already affluent. No one has the time to think whether its consequences are benign or maligned. To keep up, even societies, which can ill afford some of these technical products, feel they must acquire them. Nonalignment may shield us from war but science is important for us to eradicate poverty. However, at present 97 percent of the world's research is not relevant to us because it is earmarked for the priorities and to the induced appetite of technological leaders. Science will work for our basic needs only if we direct our own scientific policies toward these problems, especially those of the smallest and poorest amongst us.

Each of our countries must strengthen its domestic base of science and technology and collectively we should devise more effective mechanisms for the pooling of our experiences. Earlier nonaligned gatherings have considered this subject. At this summit, we can move forward to make collective self-reliance a reality. In the last few years, some areas of cooperation have been identified. Effective cooperation in agriculture, irrigation, research in plant varieties, public health, technical training and small industries will reduce our dependence on the high-cost economies of the affluent and on business corporations which profit from us.

Lack of communication is a major constriction. We just do not know enough about one another or what we are capable of giving and receiving. Information is a vital input for development [applause], perhaps we could constitute a small group to go into this. Our economists and scientists study and take a realistic review of the problems relating to cooperation among ourselves in planning, development and economic exchanges. The economic experience and theories of industrialized countries are not necessarily valid in our circumstances.

Some people still consider concern for the environment an expensive and perhaps unnecessary luxury. But the preservation of the environment is an economic consideration, since it is closely related to the depletion, restoration and increase of resources. In any policy decision and its implementation we must balance present gains with likely damage in the not too distant future. Human ecology needs a more total and comprehensive approach. [applause]

I began with an assertion of independence. The time has come to assess to what extent pressures are building up. How international institutions are being used to make us change our policies to directions, which are not only against our own judgment and interest but may even deceive the purposes which these very institutions have in mind. Development, independence, disarmament and peace are closely related. Can there be peace alongside nuclear weapons? Without peace, my father said, all our dreams of development turn to ashes. It has been pointed out that global military expenditure is 20 times the total official development assistance. Each day, each hour, the size and lethality of nuclear weapons increase. A nuclear aircraft carrier costs $4 billion, which is more than the GNP of 53 countries. The hood of the cobra is spread. Humankind watches in frozen fear, hoping against hope that it will not strike. Never before has our earth faced so much death and danger. The destructive power contained in a nuclear stockpile can kill human life, indeed all lives, many times over and might well prevent its reappearance for ages to come. Terrifying is the vividness of such description by scientists. Yet, some statesmen and strategists act as though there is not much difference between these and earlier artillery pieces.

The arms race continues because of the pursuit of power and desire for one-upmanship, and also because many industries and interests flourish on it. More recently, the notion has been propagated that tactical nuclear weapons are usable in limited wars. Powerful states propagate the untenable doctrine of deterence. New areas are being brought into the scope of strategic grouping, military blocs and alliances. New bases and facilities are being established. That is why our responses must be surer, swifter and sharper. The desire for peace is universal, even within countries which themselves produce nuclear weapons and in those where they are deployed. The Nonaligned Movement is history's biggest peace movement. It welcomes the spontaneous upsurges of people, but government persists in proponding, practicing and pursuing the same, selfsame strategic interest, fears of influence, balances of power and tutelary relations, reminiscent of the earlier theory of divine right.

The paradox of our age is that while weapons become increasingly sophisticated, minds remain imprisoned in ideas of simpler times. Technically, the colonial age has ended, but the wish to dominate persists. Neocolonialism comes wrapped in all types of packages in technology and communication, in commerce and culture. It takes boldness and integrity to resist. There are intense political and economic pressures. The limited economic visability, indeed the very survival of many of the nonaligned, especially those with small populations, is threatened through artificial barriers in trade, technology transfer and excess to resources. It should be within our ability to devise measures to help the small nations to maintain their independence and nonalignment. Only with coexistence can there be any existence. We regard noninterference and nonintervention as basic laws of international behavior.

There are different types of intervention -- open or covert -- to take place in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. They are all intolerable and unacceptable. Interference leads to intervention and one intervention often attracts another. No single power or group of powers has the justification or moral authority to so interfere or intervene. But, you cannot condemn one instance but condone another. Each situation has its own origin. Whatever they be, solutions must be political and peaceful. All states must abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state. What makes interference possible? Our economic weakness, yes. But, also our differences and the discord within our movement. At our meetings, it is a tradition to avoid discussion on conflict between member countries. We try to concentrate on matters which unite and to enlarge such unity rather than get caught in acrimonious internecine conflicts. But, so many heads approached me and so sincere is our friendship for Iran and Iraq, so strong our desire that I appeal to Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. [applause] I believe that this is the unanimous view of all their friends who wish them well. [applause] We hope also for early normalcy in Afghanistan.

We are of one mind in our support for the brave, homeless and much harassed Palestinian people. [applause] Israel feels free to commit any outrage unabashed in its aggression, unrepentent about its transgression of international law and behavior, but can it forever obstruct the legitimate right of the Palestinian people? [applause]

The other notorious outlaw is the South African regime, which defies the international family with impunity. It has been rightly observed that the very existence of the government of Pretoria, which institutionalizes racism, negates the oneness of the human race. [applause] Aggression against its own people and those of Namibia and other neighbors is an affront.

A third issue on which we stand as one, is on opposing the intensive militarization of the Indian Ocean and the nuclearization of the Diego Garcia base. We should redouble our efforts to ensure that the UN conference on the Indian Ocean is convened as earlier decided. The littoral states, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations have declared time and again that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. [applause]

Can we develop this strength to make this a reality? How do we gain strength? By all of us striving to become economically and technologically self-reliant, by settling through peaceful discussion whatever differences we have with one another, by resisting the intervention of others in our internal affairs and by strengthening the United Nations organization. It would be most useful if the eminent dignitaries gathered here would urge the heads of state and government of all members of the United Nations to attend the 38th General Assembly Session, to spend a week or 10 days together to give a fresh collective look at some of the major problems of the world. Similarly, 1985 could be designated as the year of the United Nations and devoted to its strengthening. [applause]

Our plan for a better life, for peace of our people, depends on world peace and the reversal of the arms race. Only general and complete disarmament can provide credible security. Negotiations confined to a close circle of nuclear weapons powers have made little progress. We are nonaligned states, who want nuclear energy used only for peace. But, we too have a right to live and to be heard. In the name of humanity and on behalf of us all, I call upon nuclear weapons powers to give up the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances, to suspend all nuclear weapons tests [applause] and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and resume disarmament negotiation with determination to reach agreement.

The eyes of the world are upon us. People in India and in all our countries have high expectations from our deliberations. Let us decide to demand more purposeful steps to carry forward the democratization of international system and to usher in a new international economic order, to call for an international conference on money and finance for development which will devise the methods to mobilize finance for investments in the critical areas of food, energy and industrial development and to reassert our commitment to collective self-reliance. Above all, let us proclaim anew our belief that independence, development, disarmament and peace are indivisible and reaffirm our unceasing faith in the five principles which are the foundation of nonalignment, namely, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Let us reiterate our support for the heroic Palestinians and Namibians and to all the victims of the aggressive acts [applause] of Israel and South Africa, and commit ourselves to the strengthening of the United Nations and designate 1985 for that purpose.

Nationalism does not detach us from our common humanity. What a marvelous opportunity is ours today with immense knowledge and increasing capability. Let us grasp it, though it be in the midst of danger. Faith in the future has brought so many of you across the continents and the oceans to meet here. We are here because we do believe that minds and attitudes can and must be changed, that injustice and sufferings can and must be diminished. Our world is small, but it has room for all of us to live together and to improve the qualities of men and women of all races and creeds in peace and beauty.

Once again I extend a warm welcome to you all. May your stay in our country be useful, interesting and enjoyable, and I thank you for the trust which you have reposed in India by deciding that the conference should be held here. Thanks.

Castro on Gandhi Speech

BK0071508 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 7 Mar 83

[7 March speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz at inaugural session of nonaligned conference in New Delhi following Mrs Gandhi's speech]

[Text] Excellency Indira Gandhi, for her lucid, inspiring and illustrative speech I furthermore extend my profound gratitude for the generous words addressed to our country and to my humble person. I propose that the text of the inaugural address by her excellency, the prime minister of India should constitute part of the working documents of this conference. [applause]

It is so decided. The text of the inaugural address will form part of the documents of this conference. [applause] I now give the floor to His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, who will express his gratitude on behalf of the nonaligned countries of Africa. [applause]

Jordan's Husayn Speech

BK080900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0538 GMT 7 Mar 83

[7 March speech by Jordan's King Husayn to the inaugural session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi -- live in Arabic with simultaneous translation in English]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the benevolent. Your excellency Mr President, it is a great pleasure and honor that I address to you in the name and on behalf of the Asian group of nonaligned countries, and I should like to choose this opportunity to personally express to you my gratitude and the esteem toward you and your country has offered to the movement since the sixth summit in Havana. [sentence as heard] Mr President, our conference convenes today in India, this great country which right from the beginning was the nurturing ground for creating the Nonaligned Movement by virtue of its leading role amongst Third World countries and was given an impetus and the drive to this movement enabling it (?thus) to fulfill its goals with integrity, sacrifice and faith.

India, in hosting this conference, deserves our praise, admiration and heartfelt appreciation for a noble effort extended to host this conference in a span of only a few months.

Mr President, today our world faces difficult and delicate political and economic circumstances. The convening of our conference at this critical juncture puts a double duty upon us emanating from the hopes and aspirations attached to it by all people. The reason, of course, lies in the problems and difficulties they are experiencing as indeed is being experienced by the members of the movement [words indistinct] and it also lies in the challenges and dangers which threaten them and threaten international security and peace. The eyes of the world are focusing on this conference, representing as it does two-thirds of the population of the world. They are following our deliberations with interest to gauge the success we will achieve in handling the delicate issues and differences amongst members of the movement itself and to gauge the ability of this gathering to make practical progress toward solving problems and (?several) disputes between the members of the movement itself on the one hand and between other nonmember countries on the other.

The [word indistinct] of the peoples of this movement, their goals and ambitions are deposited in this meeting. Some feel worry and desperation in the face of the arms race and its incumbent harm and dangers which threaten their prosperity, their development. Others see only a narrowing path ahead, struggling as they are, against imperialism, racism, occupation and aggression in order that they may attain their freedom, sovereignty and [word indistinct] in determining their destiny. All developing countries are still hostages of poverty and backwardness as a result of the feverish race of armament and as a consequence of the prevalence of unjust economic, financial and commercial practices. In spite of these constraints, our countries all go on with their struggle to free themselves from the shackles which have burdened us for so long. They will continue their struggle until they achieve a just international economic order which will guarantee their rights and acknowledge their cause to be in the rightful place in order that they may serve themselves and work for the welfare of mankind.

Mr President, there is an urgent need for our movement today to question itself in order that it may regain its emphasis and its positive role in solving the dangers which threaten our universe today. The basic and primordial (?structure) which will guarantee for the movement an adequate weight, influence and goal is an urgent reiteration of commitment to its principles, adherence to its goals and reinforcing cooperation amongst its members. The extent of its credibility and respect will be closely linked to our tangible successes achieved in solving issues and nations' disputes between the members of the movement.

Mr President, the Asian group feels happy and proud to see India, a leading member of this movement, assuming the presidency of the movement for the coming and very important phase. It is, indeed, a great responsibility. India is worthy of bearing and honoring this. Our group individually and jointly pledges to extend every effort to help India and jointly work with her so that our movement may faithfully discharge its message and responsibility with the help of God. Finally, I should thank once again in the name of the Asian group and on behalf of my own country to express our gratitude and appreciation to the people and Government of India for their hospitality, their welcome and their warmth and for all the preparation which will ensure success and accomplishment for our conference and may God's peace and blessings be upon you all. [applause]

Kiprianou Address

NC080708 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 7 Mar 83

[Address by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou at the inaugural session of the seventh conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi on 7 March]

[Text] Mr. President: The European group of the members and guests of the movement of non-aligned countries is highly indebted to the prime minister and to the government and people of India for a well organized conference and a most generous and friendly reception and hospitality, in a warm atmosphere of brotherly solidarity.

On behalf of the European group, I join the speakers who have preceded me on this rostrum in extending to you, Madam Prime Minister, our congratulations and our appreciation for your very elaborate, inspiring and dynamic address. Your statement reflected on the one hand the agony of humanity and on the other the duties and responsibilities of the Non-Aligned Movement in the world today.

The movement of the non-aligned countries is proud to have within its ranks leaders of your own calibre, courage and stature. India, with Indira Gahdhi at the helm, shows the way to a new three-year period of achievements for the movement of the non-aligned countries.

Madam Prime Minister, I would have been amiss if on this solemn occasion I were not to congratulate our outgoing chairman, the distinguished President of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz, on the outstanding way in which he has led our movement during the last three and a half years and to thank him and the valiant people of Cuba for all they have done to promote the unity and strength of our movement. President Castro has been an outstanding figure all along, but especially in the last three and a half years he has led our movement in an exemplary manner. It is greatly due to him and the way he handled very delicate problems that we are now here to continue our work and achieve our goals of peace and progress.

A conference of high standards like this one, evokes a renewed awareness of the many problems which beset the world today. Conflicts, old and new, the incessant arms race, the persistent political and economic inequities, the supercilious attitude towards norms and principles which should have been viewed with reverence, the erosion of human rights, the ever escalating tendency to consider political, economic and military power, rather than virtue and principles, as the catalytic force to determine the destiny of mankind, all these compose the picture of our today's world. It certainly takes a lot of prudence, patience, vision, resoluteness and above all full dedication to the cause of non-alignment to manage to scrape through the straits of our times.

India, Gandhi's India, the India of Nehru, India of history and civilisation, possesses the moral infrastructure and the grandeur which are necessary to lead two thirds of the countries of the world along the tortuous road of today's politics. And this is significant because non-alignment is today needed more than ever before to meet the challenges of our times for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

The European countries are only a small fraction of the movement, but they are fully dedicated to its cause. Our countries are closer to the centers of Europe, where many important decisions are taken affecting directly or indirectly the future of the whole world. Within the framework of Europe and its institutions we have been trying hard to promote the goals of non-alignment.

We are ready to make available to the movement the experience of our European connection and to activate to the maximum possible degree the European dimension of our movement.

Nobody envies a leader who has a difficult task ahead. India takes the reins at a difficult moment and you, Madam Prime Minister, may be assured that we shall rally round you and espouse the difficult cause of keeping the movement united, solid, alive and strong in our collective effort to influence to the greatest extent possible development in the world for the benefit of mankind as a whole and for a new life based on universal peace, universal freedom, universal justice, and universal economic progress and prosperity.

Thank you.

Guyanese President

BK071710 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0557 GMT 7 Mar 83

[7 March speech by Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham at the inaugural session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi on behalf of the nonaligned countries of Latin America]

[Text] Mr chairman, your majesties, your excellencies:

It is both a pleasure and an honor that I have been asked to say thanks for host, hostess rather, on behalf of the nonaligned countries of Latin America and Cuba.

May I first of all remark, even though it may have a touch of narcism, that our region as represented by the distinguished president of Cuba has had both a onerous and honorable task of presiding over the movement during very difficult 42 months between 1979 and now. At the same time, perhaps it is appropriate to note that the latest extraordinary meeting of the Bureau of the Nonaligned Movment was held in Managua, Nicaragua -- as a friend of mine remarked -- the very eye of a storm. Well, I am led to believe we did succeed in protecting and strengthening the independence of one of our members in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

The prime minister of India, whom I almost addressed as madame chairman anticipating the events of this afternoon, did note that the numbers in our movement have increased considerably. I believe that is as it should be, and it is significant for us in our region that the latest accessions to the movement come from Latin America and the Caribbean. We have Barbados, the Bahamas, Colombia -- whose full membership has been recommended and whom we expect we will admit later. And we have Antigua and Barbuda, who is recommended for observer status, and Dominican Republic as a guest.

In another American region, Latin American Paraguan region we still have an even greater potential for further membership, and I am led to believe that during the passage of the next triennium, under the distinguished leadership of the distinguished daughter of a distinguished founder of this movement [applause] we shall have more members from our region. Not that we propose of our region to form a bloc, because the formation of a bloc is the very antithesis to one of the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

Mr Chairman, may I take the opportunity of thanking the prime minister of India not only for the hospitality for which we have been the recipients -- some of us for a number of days -- of all the comforts which we have enjoyed and the glimpses into ancient civilization which we hope to have during the course of our stay in this great country, but also for opening address this morning. May I, with greatest humility, congratulate her upon the incisive (?pace) with which she analysed the problems which faced not only the Nonaligned Movement today, but also the world. And may I further congratulate her upon the absence of rhetoric and the speed with which she got to the points and said what she had to say without a adornment and unnecessary embelishment. [applause] But, of course, that should be expected of someone of her lineage and experience.

Three years ago, 1983 would have marked the coming of age. It goes for the days when the majority was achieved at 21. Even though one achieves majority 3 years earlier in these days, still it is not bootless for me to note that indeed the Nonaligned Movement meeting at the summit -- as it is doing at the moment, in New Delhi -- has really come of age.

In the beginning, as I understand it, the Nonaligned Movement was a movement or grouping aimed at protecting independence, aimed at assuring many countries of the right to exist without being hammered in the head or lectured in the class room of international politics as to what course or causes they should take.

Today, however, as a result, not only of the attitude and leadership of the distinguished founders like Nehru, Tito and the others, the Nonaligned Movement has become not merely a protective shield, but has become an organization of action and of great influence and an initiator of schemes and a (?provider) of ideas. And I hope -- and hope with confidence -- on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean region that this particular summit conference will continue along that particular road. It is not by accident that after it became necessary for us to find a new venue for this summit that India was unanimously identified. We knew that here was going to be the necessary accomodation. We knew that here was going to be the necessary climate and atmosphere. We knew that here we want to find the type of minds at which we can entrust the leadership of our movement for the next 3 years. [applause] In those circumstances, may I be so bold on behalf of my colleagues, who hail from Latin America and the Caribbean, to pledge the honorable prime minister of India our support, our full and unequivocal support during this period which I am sure is going to be difficult. My other colleague, President Fidel Castro -- to whom we must pay tribute -- I am sure, in spite of what he may say, must feel some measure of relief at this moment. [laughter]

His was an unenviably difficult task. I remarked that Nicaragua was in the eye of a storm. How much closer can you be within the eye? Perhaps Cuba and Nicaragua are the twins in the eyes of storm. Latin America, which other Third World countries have tended in past to assume is part of the world where there aren't many problems, except the problems of billions of dollars of debts and some, one friend of mine once remarked, it is only the reliable who are allowed to owe on much debt. [laughter, applause]

Incidentally, I think it was the Latin American who observed that if you owe millions, you have a creditor, if you owe billions, you have a partner. [laughter]

Those are the moment's feelings and it is part of the world where [words indistinct] revive there, the conflict between the major powers and blocs is heightened. So my both friend and colleague, president of Cuba, had a very difficult time [words indistinct] congratulate him [words indistinct] brilliance and fortitude with which he had executed his task [words indistinct] for 3 and 1/2 years. Congratulations Fidel. [applause]

Finally, I say to Mrs Gandhi, to dear Indira, best of luck and you can at all time rely upon us, Latin America and the Caribbean. Thank you.

SWAPO's Nujoma

BK070848 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0615 GMT 7 Mar 83

[7 March speech by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, at the inaugural session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit -- live]

[Text] Comrade President Fidel Castro, (?fraternal) prime minister of India, your majesties, your excellencies, distinguished heads of state and government, comrades and friends of liberation movements, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me, at the onset, on my personal behalf and on behalf of the entire SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and indeed in the name of the national liberation movements and friends, to extend to you our fraternal (?felicitations) and the best wishes to the dynamic and dedicated leadership of the movement during the past 42 months. In paying this much (?deserved) tribute to you, comrade president of the republic of Cuba, to the government and the heroic Cuban people, we deem it our duty to acknowledge with boundless admiration the courage and steadfastness which your principled stewardship has brought to bear on the activities of this great movement, reinforcing and upholding the principles and policies of nonalignment as a preponderant force in world affairs, actively contributing to the worldwide struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, including apartheid, and Zionism as well as against all the manifestations of oppression and exploitation everywhere.

Naturally, our primary preoccupation now is the struggle for complete decolonization and the uncompromising demand for the right to self-determination for our country and people which are among the most cherished ideals of the movement of the nonaligned countries. We are grateful to all member-states for the material assistance and political support which they have rendered and continue to render to our movement in favor of the intensification of the struggle on all fronts. In this connection, Cuba has been the most courageous and generous, both in terms of sustained all-round assistance and absolute solidarity.

During the past 3 years, the movement itself has (?stood) up to its responsibility by assuming a higher and more public posture toward the burning issues of the day such as economic self-determination in the context of the new international economic order, the crucial issue of peace and the other issues relating to the security, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of some member-states of the movement who have been threatened with intervention, interference, intimidation, subversion and destabilization by the international imperialism led by the Reagan administration and the Western (?world).

For our part, we have found this dynamism of the movement and the energetic approach to the major problems a welcome development and a proper orientation of the movement (?consistent) with each original principle. Thus, we are happy to state we have a reliable ally and a friend in this movement.

During the past 3 years, we have witnessed the growth in its membership and active involvement of the member-states in activities of the movement, notably in the work of the Coordinating Bureau. But, above all, the most important thing is (?of it) all is done. Contrary to the wishes of its (?disruptors), the Nonaligned Movement is alive, well and ready to continue to serve its members.

Mr Chairman, I have the pleasant duty to perform which is an honor for me personally and for SWAPO to carry out, namely to join the previous speakers, the distringuished leaders of Guinea, Jordan, Guyana and Cyprus, in a response to the inspiring key-note address delivered this morning by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the right honorable prime minister of India, at the inaugural meeting of the seventh summit of heads of state and government of the movement of the nonaligned countries. I have listened to it most attentively, the address, of the prime minister, and to the sentiments expressed in response to it and I cannot help but concur fully with all that has been said so eloquently and comprehensively by the excellencies. I thus endorse the proposal and the secondment made to adopt this major address as one of the official and the seminal document of the present summit of the movement.

In the next few days, the leaders of our movement will deliberate on the items inscribed on the agenda of the summit. It goes without saying that the views expressed in the keynote address of the prime minister would not only serve as the basis for the discussions that will follow, but also provide [words indistinct] and thus the burning issues of the day.

The twists and turns of history and the realities of the day's troubled world have shaped this consensus to bring us together at this time in Delhi. India, the largest member of our movement, the birth place of Buddha, Gandhi and Nehru, who is a revered founding father of the movement of the nonaligned countries, is now hosting the seventh summit. More importantly, its prime minister will soon formally assume the chairmanship of the movement for the next 3 years. For us in the national liberation movements, there could hardly have been a more suitable choice to succeed Comrade President Fidel Castro.

Listening to the key note address of the right honorable prime minister, I was compelled by the message and the force of the presentation to reflect back to the days during and presenting the creation of the movement and to recall some of the hallmarks and the personalities of the time [sentence as heard]. I thought of the Colombo meeting in 1954, Bandung conference in 1955, and Belgrade in 1961, where the movement of the nonaligned countries was born. I experienced a brief moment of the life mixed with agony, if I remember my own presence in Belgrade on that historic occasion.

Above all, I silently recited the names and recalled the faces of the men who demonstrated an extraordinary statesmanship, political acumen, and courage -- the pioneers and the founding fathers of this very truly great movement. Among them, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia and the two Africans illustrious sons, Nkrumah and Ghana and the An-Nasir of Egypt, to name but a few.

Having been left out, India for many years and the champion of so many worthwhile causes internationally, the record of the incoming chairman is impressive as it is well known [sentence as heard]. Moreover, it can be said that the cause of nonalignment, there is a method of personal commitment borne out of [words indistinct] anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-racialist heritage of India as its leader.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate our gratitude and appreciation to the government and the people of India for the warm welcome, generous hospitality and the fraternal solidarity extended to us since our arrival in this beautiful and historic and capital city of New Delhi. We wish to particularly thank the right honorable prime minister, Indira Gandhi, for her own personal commitment in support for the cause of freedom, self-determination and national independence in our country. The struggle continues, the victory is certain. Long live the movement of the nonaligned countries. Thank you very much. [applause]

Yugoslavia's Stambolic

LD071021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0505 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Petar Stambolic called here in Delhi today, Monday, for firm adherence to the authentic principles of non-alignment and set out that the main task of the Movement of Non-Alignment was the struggle for peace and security, independence and development.

"Yugoslavia will, by pursuing Tito's path, continue to render its full contribution towards strengthening the role of the policy of non-alignment and asserting it in the contemporary world," President Stambolic said.

Stambolic cited as one of the most outstanding accomplishments of the policy of non-alignment the fact that "non-alignment has checked the process of further division of the world into blocs" and "contributed decisively to the disintegration of the system of colonialism".

"Our movement has persistently opposed all manifestations of the policy of force-imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemony and other forms of subjugation and interference in the internal affairs of countries and peoples", Stambolic set out.

"As a movement, we pursue our actions on the basis of clear principles, without equating, a priori, the great powers or the blocs, but judging them on the basis of their conduct in a concrete situation. In doing so, we reject any attempt at being transformed into an instrument or reserve of bloc interests", President Stambolic underlined.

Stambolic said that "proceeding from the principles of peaceful co-existence, the non-aligned countries have provided ample proof of their desire for a constructive dialogue and development of cooperation with the great powers and other members of the blocs".

Stambolic said that "there is no alternative to an equitable dialogue and cooperation" and that "responsibility for the future of mankind cannot be left to a small number of countries alone, regardless of how big or powerful they may be".

President Stambolic said that "there can be no stable peace in the conditions of bloc confrontation and rivalry, of the frightening arms race and growing differences in levels of social and economic development" and called for a universal relaxation of tensions.

"This process implies the renouncing of the threat with or use of force, intervention and interference, putting an end to all forms of aggression, withdrawal from occupied territories and final liquidation of colonialism and racism", the objectives striven for by the non-aligned, Stambolic added.

Stambolic proposed that the summit address a special appeal to the great powers to launch disarmament.

"The problems of the developing countries are not only their problems," President Stambolic said and urged global negotiations, as the best framework for resolving the problems of food, raw materials, trade, energy and financial-monetary questions.

Stambolic underlined the importance of the forthcoming sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Belgrade, and upheld the negotiations on the establishment of a general system of trade preferentials among the developing countries, cooperation in the financial and monetary field and the setting up of a bank of developing countries.

"The Middle East region remains the most dangerous hotbed of crisis in the world. Such a state of affairs is a consequence of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel," said President Stambolic. "A just and enduring solution is not possible without the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the realization of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on national soil," he urged. "It is also necessary to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon," he stated.

"We are convinced that, through joint efforts, the non-aligned African countries will preserve the unity of the Organization of African Unity, which has an irreplaceable role," he said.

"The racist regime of South Africa is intensifying its aggressive acts against Angola and other front-line states, with the aim of perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia," warned Stambolic. "We consider that, in such a situation, it is necessary to return the entire question of Namibia to the United Nations and to continue to render assistance and support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and to SWAPO, its legitimate representative," he added.

"Yugoslavia also supports the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination. We hope that a positive and just solution will be found as early as possible within the Organization of African Unity," said Stambolic.

"We have recognized the legality of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Prince Sihanouk," stated Stambolic. "We consider that a way out of the present situation can be found in a political solution which must include the withdrawal of foreign troops and cessation of any foreign interference," he added.

"It is of crucial importance also for the solution of the problem of Afghanistan to enable its people to freely decide its fate which implies the withdrawal of foreign military forces and the return of refugees," said President Stambolic. "We should reassert our full support for the right of the Korean people to peaceful reunification," he urged. "Intensified bloc rivalry in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf calls for additional efforts for implementing the United Nations decision on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace," he added.

"At a recently held ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Managua, our movement lent strong support to the peoples and countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in their efforts to preserve their independence and secure development including the people of Nicaragua and El Salvador," Stambolic said.

"We support Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which should be [word indistinct] full involvement of the United Nations," said President Stambolic.

"Our conference too, should fully support the efforts exerted by the group of non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe towards bringing the Madrid meeting of the CSCE to a successful conclusion," he urged.

"Security in Europe and in the Mediterranean is most closely linked. We attach the greatest importance to transforming this region into a zone of peace and co-operation," stressed Petar Stambolic. "We must note with regret that no progress has yet been achieved in resolving the Cyprus crisis," he added. "That is why we must reaffirm at this conference our support for the efforts exerted towards the solution of this problem and the endeavours of the Government of Cyprus aimed at enabling the two communities to live together within the framework of the unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus," he stated.

"I would like to stress in particular our deep concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq," Stambolic emphasized. "Utmost efforts are required, primarily on the part of non-aligned countries, so as to put an end to hostilities and begin peace negotiations, in compliance with the legitimate interests of both countries, the Charter of the United Nations and the decision of the non-aligned gatherings," he said.

"There will be disputes between non-aligned countries in the future, but we must do our best to resolve them exclusively by peaceful means," underlined Stambolic. "The international situation is difficult but not hopeless," he added.

"The broadest international community does not reconcile itself any more to the policy of faitsaccomplis, force and aggression. All this gives us courage and strength to presevere in the struggle for building a better and more just world, a world of peace and co-operation," said President of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic.

Text of Argentine President's Speech

PY071518 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 7 Mar 83

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Mar -- President Reynaldo Bignone, speaking on behalf of the Latin American countries to the chiefs of state of the Nonaligned Movement, today condemned "the expansionist and imperialist inclinations of some powers that are absurdly determined to bend the irreversible course of history."

Bignone, who spoke at the opening session, praised Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, former president of the Nonaligned Movement.

He said that "speaking for my nation, it would be impossible not to expressly mention the movement's clear and firm support for the anticolonialist cause in which Argentina is embarked with the backing of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and of all the people who feel that cause as their own without relinquishment and concessions."

This is the text of President Bignone's speech:

"Madam President: "The Latin American group has conferred upon me the high honor of being its spokesman in expressing special satisfaction for your unanimous election as president of the movement of the nonaligned countries for the next 3-year term. The multiple and growing links of friendship and cooperation between India and Latin America and India and Argentina make me feel especially honored and thankful for the mission entrusted to me.

"The firm support of our region for your election, Madam President, has a meaning which goes beyond the mere formalism typical of this type of occasion. In fact, our support is a clear expression of Latin America's recognition for India, a country whose history and heroic struggle for freedom and whose beliefs and particular circumstances symbolize the basic principles and realities of the movement of nonaligned countries.

"Therefore, it is not surprising for this great democracy to fulfill such an important role in the creation and expansion of our movement and in the definition and preservation of its principles and objectives.

"India's spiritual and moral strength, the high ideals of peace, justice and tolerance advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and the traditional sense of political responsibility of Indian leaders are embodied in you madam president. This is why Latin America considers you to be a valuable ally in the path for an international society in which our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the legitimate aspirations of our people for economic and social development can become respected and appropriately fulfilled.

"The particularly serious situation affecting international relations are well known to all and they leave no doubt about the difficulties and threats to peace and security that the movement of nonaligned countries will have to overcome in the next 3 years. Our capacity for overcoming possible future conflicts and unstable situations will depend on the finding of just and proper solutions to great international problems. These problems are part of the most urgent issues which will be analyzed by this seventh summit meeting and which have been described by Mrs Gandhi as, quote, the reduction of international tension, disarmament, development and the eradication of colonial vestiges, end of quote.

"None of us ignore the fact that this list of serious issues reflects situations generated by the hegemonic policy of some powerful countries and by the expansionist and imperialist inclinations of some powers that are absurdly determined to bend the irreversible course of history. Therefore, the general framework of international relations is a conflictive one. But nonaligned countries are not responsible for this conflictive situation but they are rather the main victims of it since this conflict has been brought about by the increasing international projection of the struggle between the superpowers, the arms race between the great blocs, the lack of definitive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, the anguishing international economic crisis, and the persistence of racism, and archaic colonialism. It must be noted that some of these issues directly affect the basic rights, the dignity and vital interests of nonaligned countries and that, consequently, a just and proper solution must be found.

If this is to be achieved within a framework free of tensions and conflicts, it is necessary for those great powers that are responsible for these unjust situations, to abandon their desire to dominate and to adopt a policy of commitment and cooperation. Otherwise, we will get closer and closer to confronting undesirable situations like that described by Nehru when he addressed the first conference of nonaligned countries by noting, quote: Today we have reached a position in which there is no choice between trying to negotiate peace or confronting a conflagration. End of quote.

"Mrs President, "Although there is no doubt that the old and new problems that this movement is confronting have the same explanation since all of them have been brought about by expansionist policies, it is also true that the basically evolutionary nature of international relations demands the movement of nonaligned countries to adopt a more positive and dynamic approach to the search for solutions. Positive because an atmosphere of confrontation is not in keeping with our interests. Dynamic, because the need to defend these interests makes it imperative to decrease and condition the initiative of those who aspire to divide and transport our movement into an obliging tool of their selfish policies and thus perpetuate relations established on unequal bases.

"Much of this has already been noted by Nehru who always rejected the possibility that the policy of nonalignment could be interpreted as synonymous with passivity, neutrality or submission against the evils of the world and who repeatedly urged us to exercise what he called our moral power, to actively search for peace, justice and democracy in international relations.

"Latin America's firm support for your election is justified by all these considerations, by the certainty that the principles, objectives and indispensable unity of the Nonaligned Movement are a permanent part of India's foreign policy, and by the conviction that the positive actions our countries are undertaking will be continued under your presidency.

"Mrs President, You may be absolutely certain that the region I represent, and whose increasing participation in the Nonaligned Movement is one of the most positive and outstanding notes in this seventh summit meeting, will cooperate and support you as much as necessary for the success of your mission.

"Mrs President, I do not want to end this speech without saying that it is only fair to express our special recognition to Cuba and its President Fidel Castro who during his tenure as president of the Nonaligned Movement gave this movement's firm support and invaluable solidarity to Latin America for the effective consideration of serious questions of direct and vital interest for the region.

"Speaking for my nation, it would be impossible not to expressly mention the movement's clear and firm support for the anticolonialist cause in which Argentina is embarked with the backing of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and of all the peoples who feel that cause as their own, without relinquishment and concessions.

"I want to conclude by expressing our congratulations for the magnificent exposition made by the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, outlining in-depth and with conviction the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and stressing the present problems and solutions we must seek in the future to build a world in which peace and justice prevail.

"Mrs President: Pledging our firm cooperation in the difficult task which lies ahead, we rest assured that the work of the visionary statesman who was Elpandit Nehru will be continued by his worthy daughter, an illustrious stateswoman herself. Thank you very much."

Castro Call to Order

OW071443 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 0959 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the 7 March plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, calling the conference to order; in Spanish with simultaneous English translation -- live]

[Text] Your majesties, excellencies, distinguished delegates, guests, comrades:

I call to order the first plenary of the seventh conference of heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries.

I would like to refer to document (NAC-Conf 7-Doc 5) which contains the draft agenda for this conference. We are now on point 2: election of officers. Pursuant to the traditions of our movement, the head of state or government of the host country at the summit conference acts as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement until the next summit.

Majesties, excellencies, distinguished delegates, guests, and comrades: It is for me a pleasure and honor to nominate as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and chairman of the seventh summit conference of our movement Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. [applause]

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi is the outstanding successor in the struggle for independence, social justice, and national liberation of her country. We are convinced that the Nonaligned Movement under her experienced and wise direction will continue to fulfill the outstanding role which it plays in international life as a powerful force working for peace and against colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and any attempt to impose foreign will on our peoples. I now call on his excellency the president of Ethiopia who will speak in the name of the nonaligned countries of Africa.

Gandhi Chairmanship Acceptance

OW071405 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1037 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accepting chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement, delivered at the 7 March plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit -- live]

[Text] Your majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, distinguished guests:

We in India are honored to be called upon to serve this great and important movement. I take this opportunity of thanking those who spoke in the morning -- His Excellency Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea; His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan; His Excellency Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; His Excellency Mr Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana; His Excellency Mr Sam Nujoma of SWAPO -- for their warm sentiments about my country and me.

I sincerely appreciate the kind words His Excellency Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia; His Excellency Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia; His Excellency Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; His Excellency General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina; and His Excellency Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, have spoken in sponsoring my name.

I am deeply touched by the sentiments expressed and - may I confess -- somewhat embarrassed by their generous praise. I take it that this is not for me personally but as a representative of a great tradition. My profound gratitude to you all.

Women will thank the president of Guinea for taking up their cause. In an unequal society, they have willingly shared burdens and sacrifices for just causes. All they ask is that they, too, be given the opportunity to develop their capabilities to function as equal fellow human beings. [applause]

You have placed a heavy responsibility on me. In a world of power blocs, I belong to the nonaligned. In a world dominated by the affluent, I belong to a poor and developing country. In a world dominated by men, I happen to be a woman. [applause]

My task is all the more difficult as I follow some of the most outstanding leaders of our times and immediately after an eminent veteran revolutionary world figure, His Excellency President Fidel Castro. [applause]

I accept this responsibility with deep humility and in the knowledge that all of you will give your fullest cooperation. The chairman or woman of the summit is expected to function as a spokesperson of our movement for the next 3 years. The voice may be mine, but I hope it will faithfully reflect the thoughts and preoccupations of the whole movement. I depend on your valuable help.

India has borne many burdens and we have the forbearance to endure, but this load is larger than ourselves and we shall need the support of the entire movement. The Indian tradition is to involve as many people as possible. The practice of the nonaligned is also to try always for a consensus. On many issues, our points of view may differ. Therefore, let us focus on areas of broad agreement and earnestly try to enlarge them. Ours is an unusual association. We are not brought together by power, nor by the urge to exploit and profit from others. We threaten none; in fact, we want to save the world from threats. We seek no domination; we shall brook no domination.

Within our own movement, all are equal. We are partners. Amongst us, there are no leaders and followers. The idea of leadership has caused enough harm. The desire to dominate has been and is the root cause of the world's ills. As a great saint of our land Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh religion, declared 500 years ago: All men are born to be free. So are all nations. But economic avarice, military might and technological advantage have enslaved many people. After a long night of colonial subjection came the [passage indistinct].

Labor is a benefit to the blocs and even for those who may distrust us. Words such as "weak" and "strong" are relative. Qualities are rarely pure and are more likely to have various shades. Erailty can have its own strength and the strong can be victims of their own power.

Today the affluent and mighty are no more immune to economic difficulties than we are. Their economic health will be aided by their encouraging the revival of our economies. The world is a single network. If you think of it as electrical, none can escape its fluctuations, and if there is a blowout, the darkness will shroud all.

I have spoken of the concern over issues which join us. The most awesome is the common peril to the survival of the human species, for we know that even if we could stay uninvolved in a nuclear war, the radioactive fallout will respect no frontiers and neither the combatants nor the nonaligned will escape its dire consequences.

The advent of the nuclear weapon and inventions of other monstrous devices cannot but arouse the most fearful apprehensions and bind us more securely to the cause of peace. Security does not lie in trying to attain military superiority, which, because of its transient nature, inevitably provokes an endless race in weapons. Nor is nuclear deterrence a stable basis for the maintenance of security, because the psychology of fear works as a doubtful deterrent.

The likelihood of nuclear wars springs from all the hazards which are innate in the vast stockpiles of nuclear arms, their delivery systems, their continuous refinement, the increasing speed and accuracy of their delivery and in the bizarre doctrines pertaining to their use.

Never before have a few nations in confrontation with one another posed the general danger of the annihilation of human and other species through the use of the very weapons they claim to need for their security. It is a clear moral obligation of all nations to avoid this unprecedented common peril. But, naturally, those who possess nuclear weapons have a greater responsibiltiy. Our call may not be heeded now, but we must persist. Good causes and high ideals cannot be long kept down. They must prevail.

We Indians are a people of faith. Our festivals are joyous, depicting the victory of good over evil. Let that spirit guide our endeavors.

Once again, I thank you all most sincerely. [applause]

Zambian President's Remarks

LD071904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March7 (TANJUG) -- A very explosive situation in the south of Africa is Zambia's chief preoccupation, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said. Apartheid is the worst form of human degradation and exploitation, he cautioned from the speaker's platform of the 7th non-aligned summit here Monday.

Kaunda insisted that the Non-aligned Movement denounce the U.S. policy in that part of the world because of its support for South Africa's racists.

The process of Namibia's gaining independence has been very much slowed because the U.S. stipulates independence for Namibia with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, Kaunda said. He demanded that the 7th Non-aligned Summit denounce this U.S. conditioning and confirm its full support for SWAPO.

In Kaunda's opinion, the U.N. resolution on Namibia must be the only basis for materializing that country's independence.

Namibia's problem is used by South Africa's racists to destabilize neighboring African countries by way of direct military aggressions, economic sabotages and political pressures, Kaunda said. This is an effort to force those countries into giving no more aid and support to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa, he emphasized.

The Middle East crisis cannot be solved without the PLO's participation in negotiations and without recognition to the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, Kaunda stressed.

Zambia's president came out in favor of exerting all possible efforts with the aim of bringing an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

Kaunda also supported the proposal for convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean and India's proposal that the 7th summit should appeal to the great powers, expressing the non-aligned's concern over a danger-fraught world situation.

It is necessary to promote economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries, Kaunda said. This is today a matter of life or death for our countries, he pointed out. At the end, he drew attention to the importance of a (?6th) UNCTAD in Belgrade next June, emphasizing that all the developing countries are pinning their hopes on that forthcoming gathering.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat

LD072242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 7 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (WAFA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat delivered a major address this evening (Monday) at the 7th Non-aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi.

'Arafat began his address by outlining the history of the Palestinian role in confronting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He stressed the U.S. responsibility for the aggression and for the Sabra-Shatila massacre. He said: "Such terrorist actions are still taking place publicly and secretly in southern Lebanon. This was exposed by the discovery of mass graves and assassination of Palestinian civilians recently. This development could cause the explosion of the situation all over again. We demand that the Israeli occupation of the brotherly land of Lebanon be stopped immediately...." 'Arafat also made the following points in his address:

"....It became clear that the whole 'operations' aimed at liquidating the PLO, striking at the aspirations of our people and their just struggle. It aimed at occupying Lebanon and at expanding the Israeli-American control of the area by increasing the number of American forces deployed in Lebanon in order to transform Lebanon into a forward American base."

"....It is not an accident that the settlement campaign in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in our occupied Palestine escalated, paving the way to the Judaisation and annexation of what remains of Palestine. Similarly, it is not an accident that the Reagan plan came into being after such a war to manifest the American Administration's will to continue ignoring the inalienable rights of our people, including our right to return, self-determination and the establishment of our independent state."

"....The Palestinian revolution was able recently after its departure from Beirut to rebuild and double its armed forces and activate its institutions by 90 percent of the power available before the last war. The meeting of the Palestine National Council recently held in Algiers proved that the Palestinian people have consolidated their unity, vitality, maturity and determination. It has also proven that the Palestinian factor has grown stronger in the regional equation -- more than at any time before."

"Our Arab summit in Fes adopted the Arab peace initiative which is considered as one of the Arab alternatives and which we have put before the whole world. We look forward here, during this summit to our Non-aligned Movement, to the support of this Arab initiative to achieve a durable and just peace....

I propose to your esteemed conference, the formation of a committee under the chairmanship of Madam President Indira Gandhi, to cooperate with the Arab seven-member committee, to support the right of the Arab Palestinian people on the basis of international legality and the will of the non-aligned peoples and states, and to work on the international level with all the various forces who are influential in the Middle East conflict, in order to achieve a just and duarable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, through which our people will be able to practice their rights, free, and sovereign in their independent homeland."

"I would like to point out too the increasing dangers developing from the Gulf war -- the fratricidal war between Iraq and Iran -- not only for the Iraqi and Iranian people, but also for the increase in American imperialist influence in the Gulf and the whole area. ....It would not have been possible for Israel and the American imperialist power supporting it, to launch its aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people had the Gulf war been settled early especially since Iraq and pulled back its forces from the Iranian territory in response to the call of the Palestinian revolution at the start of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. [sentence as received] From this podium, I reiterate my call upon my brothers in Iraq and Iran to put an immediate end to this war of attrition. What we have all paid in incalculable losses is enough."

"'Arafat offered strong and firm stand in support and solidarity with all liberation movements in the world, in Asia, Africa and Latin America." We stand at the side of the freedom-loving revolutionaries of Namibia, South Africa and El Salvador and with all those who struggle for independence, freedom and against racial discrimination," he said.

Text of Mubarak Speech

NC080914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today delivered a comprehensive speech at the Nonaligned Summit Conference, which is being held in New Delhi, dealing with the various issues in the Arab and international arenas. The following is the text of his speech:

Mr Chairman, brother heads of states and governments: It pleases me to start my speech by conveying sincerest heartfelt congratulations to Mrs Indira Gandhi on the occasion of her unanimous election as the chairman of this important historical conference, which is being held in extremely delicate circumstances. This conference has aroused the interest of our struggling peoples, who are pinning great hopes on our united procession and joint action and who are proceeding toward the future with firm steps and a solid will.

We are confident that Mrs Indira Gandhi will add much to the Nonaligned Movement throughout the coming period, in view of what we know of her adherence to principles and firmness in right and of her outstanding comprehensive historical vision and penetrating wise outlook as well as in view of the respect and admiration she enjoys in all quarters.

The truth is that the convening of our seventh conference in the capital of India has a deep significance which stirs in our all hearts lavish memories of the near past, which witnessed the birth of our nascent movement after exhaustive efforts exerted by an elite of the heroes of the national liberation and progress movement, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. This occasion, which is full of flowing feelings, must be an important factor for us in the past and future and a source for hope and aspiration amidst these challenges and dangers.

We look upon India with pride and admiration, not only because it is an ancient state with a great cultural heritage but also because of its great accomplishments in the fields of science, technology and industrial and agricultural renaissance, which have enabled it to produce the most modern equipment of the age and achieve self-sufficiency in the production of cereals with the hands and minds of its sons.

It pleases me to convey my gratitude to and appreciation of the friendly people of India and their government on the great efforts exerted to prepare for this conference and provide the appropriate atmosphere for strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries and also to provide all factors for the success of the conference. India has thus reaffirmed that it is qualified to give continuously and carry out continuous activities. It was also reaffirmed that it deserves to assume the burdens of the struggle march and that its sons are capable of discharging the responsibility in the best way.

It also behooves us to record our appreciation of the role which President Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government have carried out in the past few years to safeguard the effectiveness of the movement and abide by the rules of conduct among its members, regardless of their different views on certain issues.

We greatly welcome the four friendly states who have joined our ranks -- Colombia, Barbados, the Bahamas and Vanuatu, we regard their joining the movement as new evidence of the continuity of this flowing current and an absolute proof that nonalignment is the present and future course and not merely an inherited balance [rasid]. It is a decisive option for all the Third World's peoples, who are looking forward to a better life in which increased justice, security and stability will prevail.

Mr Chairman, dear brothers, our meeting provides a good opportunity for exchanging views and ideas in frankness, seriousness and objectivity and in the full belief that our interests are mutual, our fate is one and our questions are identical. We should fully realize the gravity of the challenges which are facing us and the dangers to which we are being subjected. This demands that we emerge from this conference with a deeper vision of events;closer views and concepts; increased understanding by us of the circumstances of others and their fears; and sincere intentions for movement as one hand in the international arena without getting involved in maneuvers, axes and outbiddings and by keeping away from the atmospheres of conflicts, polarization and spheres of influence.

Allow me, brothers, to present to you some questions that I consider fundamental and basic, because possibly through discussion and objective dialogue we can reach a constructive and positive accord that will eliminate doubts and hidden fears and that will sow trust and hope in hearts.

1. The unity of the Nonaligned Movement is the secret of its strength and effectiveness. Without it, the movement will become a mere numerical group incapable of transformation to qualitative content. It will thereby become a copy of the existing international organizations within the framework of the conflict and acute competition, its effectiveness will decrease, its role will shrink, its ability to direct events will corrode and its independent personality and distinguished identity will melt.

2. This unity is not merely a slogan raised or an expression reiterated, but it is a fact based on an identity of interests and partnership in the question.

We believe that it is impossible for a real contradiction between the interests of two states belonging to the Third World to break out as long as we acknowledge that we all support liberation and progress, that we are against colonization, exploitation and subservience and that without exception we are among the developing states which are waging a fierce battle against backwardness, exploitation and domination and are struggling for a better future for mankind in which solidarity replaces contradiction and cooperation replaces conflict and aggression.

3. If the two blocs that are at loggerheads, despite all the contradictions between them have accepted the principle of peaceful coexistence, regardless of their economic and political systems, then it behooves us, who have the same interest and joint destiny, to pledge not to permit religious beliefs to prevent cohesion and unity among us or to be a reason for division of our ranks or fragmentation of our unity. Ideological differences cannot obliterate the objective truth emanating from the unity of interests, and we must make of this diversity and multiplicity a creative and positive potential and an element of strength that enriches the dialogue among us and makes dealings possible with the outer world in confidence and efficacy.

4. It is necessary to agree on giving cooperation among the movement's states superior priority over cooperation among other states, whether in political spheres or in domains connected with comprehensive economic and social development or concerning the efforts that are being exerted to overcome the increasing economic problems. Allow me to make special mention of some principal questions that deserve the greatest amount of cooperation and solidarity among us and to submit definite ideas on them to you for dialogue, discussion and deliberation:

A. The question of the security of the nonaligned states: Here we find that the other states have resorted to individual and collective measures to protect their security and confront the prevailing dangers at a time when tension is escalating between the East and West, reminiscent of the cold war. As for the nonaligned states, they are linked together in this regard only by some bilateral or regional arrangements, although the situation requires that we all be united and have a common plan, which we can attain in the following manner: Duty makes it incumbent upon us to study together the current international situation with all its dimensions and to place our fingers on the areas of weakness and danger in it. In doing this, we must concentrate on the aspects which infringe on the strategic security of the nonaligned states in its fullest sense. Here we find that the Third World states are actually exposed to the dangers of foreign invasion and the infiltration of foreign influence and of practices based on pressures and threats from the foreign forces which have the power to influence events throughout the world. In view of our eagerness that our movement should not be turned into a third bloc that enters the arena of conflict and world tension, the situation requires an increasing amount of cooperation and solidarity among us for protection against these dangers. This must be achieved in an organized and collective manner, and it should not be left to chance and scattered and indiscriminate moves.

We want a system that protects all the nonaligned states from the danger of military invasion and destruction coming from abroad regardless of the military and foreign resources of these states. We want a system that will guarantee for us that we will benefit from the resources available to each one of us in the domain of preparedness for confronting aggression through war industries and raising the fighting capability of the armed forces through joint training and exchanging information and studies. We want a real commitment that transcends slogans by standing with any state that is a member of our movement that is exposed to current or imminent aggression.

We want a specific program guaranteeing for us the production of the food we need in a specific period, because anyone who does not own his food does not own his freedom, decision and will.

We want a unified method for absorbing modern technology in a way compatible with our environmental and economic conditions and which will lessen our dependence on the foreign forces which have their special interests. We do not demand that a comprehensive resolution be adopted at this conference, because the issue is intricate and complicated and requires more research and study. Therefore, I propose the holding of a ministerial-level conference to discuss all its aspects and recommend an integrated system to deal with it in a way that will preserve our legitimate rights and vital interests. Egypt is prepared to host a preparatory meeting for this ministerial conference soon, if you so wish.

B. The question of transferring modern technology on the basis that it is one of the most important challenges of the age and that it largely affects the efforts we exert in the field of economic and social development: Here, we find that some nonaligned countries have made much progress in the field of technological advancement and development systems compatible with our conditions and resources. It is logical to benefit from the progress that these fraternal states have achieved before resorting to the outside world, because such cooperation among the movement's states will spare us a large percentage of the cost, provide us with more capacities to operate and maintain equipment, and guarantee the meeting of the real needs of our masses who live under similar conditions.

C. The question of economic cooperation among the developing states on the basis that it constitutes the starting point in the development of cooperation between the North and the South and consolidating it on sound foundations: Separately and divided we cannot confront policies that are coordinated inside other international gatherings enjoying several advantages as a result of their reaching an advanced stage in development and their eagerness to maintain the initiative and precedence in tackling the problems.

The developing states crystallized their stand in the Caracas program of action of May 1981, which regulates cooperation among them in the fields of trade, raw materials, energy, food, science, technology, industrialization, currency and finance. This program came as a supplement to the economic action program which was issued by the Fifth Nonaligned Summit Conference. What remains is to implement these two programs by adopting the resolutions and by the member states drawing up the necessary policies.

5. The minimum required for solidarity among the nonaligned states is the banning of all types of armed struggle among them and their commitment to resort only to peaceful methods to solve disputes. In this regard, we find it necessary that we take specific steps to end the Iraq-Iran war, which cannot benefit any side. The damage of this war goes beyond the attrition of the resources of the two peoples and the sowing of the seeds of discord between them to threaten the Gulf area, its safety and its stability. This adds to all our responsibilities to end this war immediately and stop the bloodshed of the two fraternal peoples. I find it my duty to state that we must emerge from this conference with a unified stand guaranteeing the adoption of collective measures that will stop the war without delay. I believe that we can tackle the problem on the basis of the following.

A. There is no significant contradiction in the real interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

B. Iraq discharged its duty when it announced its acceptance of the unconditional ending of the war, its commitment to the border agreement concluded between the two countries in 1975 and its support of all efforts exerted within the framework of the nonaligned and the Islamic families to put an end to this war.

C. What remains is that Iran should respond to the stand unanimously adopted by the various states in their various gatherings, starting with the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

D. We are all equally concerned about the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. It is not required that we should adopt a stand against this or that side. What is required is a decisive stand in support of peace and reconciliation and against bloodshed and the squandering of resources on things that produce no benefits and repel no harm.

For its part, Egypt is prepared to exert utmost efforts to help both sides reach an acceptable formula for ending the fighting and establishing peace and security in the whole region.

We adopt this stand also vis-a-vis the other conflicts taking place among friendly states which belong, like us, to the Nonaligned Movement and which have a common interest and fate.

In this regard, I refer to the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia and the need to settle it amicably in conformity with the identity of the interests of these two African peoples, who are confronting the challenge for development and its enormous burdens.

On the basis of this, Egypt welcomes the recent meeting between the leaders of Morocco and Algeria which resulted in specific steps along the path of common interests. Egypt was the first to seek and strive for the realization of these interests when this crisis came into being.

6. This does not mean that the nonaligned states should be isolated or live a part from the outside world. Continuance and interaction among various nations and peoples have become an inevitability dictated by the circumstances of the era and the dangers threatening all mankind and by the available scopes for creative cooperation and mutual exchanges which promise a better life in which man will enjoy increasing security and prosperity.

When we discuss international cooperation in its broad meaning we find that there is a dire need for creating a new spirit for this cooperation, because the existing forms are inherited from distant eras in which the balance between the interests of the big and small, the rich and the poor and the advanced and the developing states is lacking. Therefore, the situation requires something deeper than changing the international system; it requires creating a new spirit based on a just philosophy in which the criterion will be equal rights for all the world's peoples to a secure and stable life and to exploit the natural resources and modern inventions for the happiness of man.

In the political field, we must all increase the efforts for reaching effective arrangements for disarmament, preventing the outbreak of an atomic war, stopping the nuclear tests, ensuring the direction of nuclear power for peaceful purposes and easing international tension.

The tense atmosphere prevailing in the world in this decade recalls to mind the situation that existed at the end of the fifties. The situation then led the first summit which convened in Belgrade to address an appeal to the two superpowers to stop the preparations for war and to enter into negotiations to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the differences existing between them. It is appreciated that the present circumstances call for renewing this appeal to the big powers now that the world expenditure on arms last year alone amounted to $650 billion at the same time that millions of people died because of hunger, thirst and disease in the less-developing countries, particularly in the Africa continent.

Mr Chairman, brother heads of state and government, perhaps the economic field also calls for the dire need for that new spirit of international cooperation. Despite the fact that man has achieved a big leap in scientific and technological progress in the last quarter century, the obvious fact before us is that the present decade is witnessing a stifling economic crisis threatening to destroy the pillars of this progress and the huge gains which human society has achieved through great sacrifices, the largest part of which were made by the developing states.

There is no need to analyze this crisis and to examine its dimensions and effect at present and in the future, but it suffices to note specific problems that occupy priority, particularly in our thinking.

I. The problem of the international debt, which jumped from $100 billion in 1970 to $706 billion in 1982, $400 billion of which is shouldered by the developing states alone: The magnitude of this burden becomes clear when we notice that the cost of servicing this debt swallowed up 24 percent of the revenues of the exports of the developing states last year at a time when these revenues dropped 22 percent. It is not possible to view the debt problem from its purely monetary angle because it is in the first place a problem linked with long-term development.

II. The drop in the average of international trade in recent years and the downfall in the conditions of trade exchanges: It is natural that the developing countries should suffer from this phenomenon more than other states. This was indicated in the drop in their trade averages by 20 percent in the past 5 years; nay, the drop reached 40 percent in the poor states that are less developed. We can assess the evil results of this situation when we take into consideration the phenomenon of inflation, the fearful increase in the population, the continued increase in the price of processed materials and the increase in the interest rate during a delicate phase in which we had hoped to see a tangible advance by those countries that had suffered a great deal from imperialism and exploitation. Furthermore, we find that the prices of raw materials have diminished by almost a third in the past 2 years. This means, in short, that an imbalance has been created among the various interests and that the developing countries have been exposed to unprecedented difficulties in facing them.

III. The drop in the average rate of growth in the non-oil developing states from 5 percent in the seventies to 1.8 last year and the drop in the level of individual incomes in many of these states instead of raising it: The oil countries themselves are no longer fortified against these phenomena. Since their balance of payments attained a surplus of $62 billion in 1981, we find that it has recorded a deficit of $18 billion in 1982.

These figures have their significance and we must move together to offset their causes and destructive effects before their peril spreads. The first things that international society must accept regarding this situation is that all the states of the world are now in the same boat and that there is not a single state, regardless of how strong or advanced it is, that can protect itself from this crisis. Interests have become interlinked and interwoven and no one can (?deny) that economic revival in the North depends to a large extent on its cooperation with the South in confronting the grinding problems and in restoring the balance between the interests of the advanced states and the rights of the developing states, and the producer and consumer and the debtor and lender. This can only be attained within the framework of a new spirit in which understanding and cooperation replaces conflict and estrangement to enable the North-South dialogue to come out of its impasse and to make a new and strong push that will guarantee the attainment of the aspired results.

Brothers, allow me to propose to you the preparation of a paper that includes guidelines for a new form of dialogue from the point of view of the developing countries so that they will resume the dialogue on strong and firm foundations combining sound theoretical premises and realistic and practical considerations.

Brothers, we are facing a great number of international problems and positions that require utmost vigilance and strong resolve. Perhaps it is suitable to focus in my speech on some of these problems which are of common interest to us and directly affect the success of our common march: There is first the problem of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and its daily repercussions, which are threatening the peace march and creating a serious precedent for intervention in small countries' affairs and buffeting their security and their people's safety. We do not accept the continuation of this occupation under whatever pretext and announce our assistance on an overall and prompt withdrawal from Lebanese territory. We stand with utmost resolve by the legitimate authority in Lebanon in its policy that rejects the pressure reflecting the reality of the occupation and adheres to its right to exercise its full (?sovereignty).

While we emphasize and support the efforts being made to reach an acceptable settlement of this problem, we demand [nutalib] that these efforts be completed within this month so that the withdrawal can be carried out without delay and so that this obstacle can be removed from the way to a comprehensive peace. It is essential that this step must be directly followed by stimulating the efforts to settle the Palestinian question, which is the crux of the conflict and the aspect without which peace cannot be completed no matter how good the intentions are and how sincere the determination is.

We must not forget that there is an available optimal opportunity to start the process for a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the current ideas on which an agreement was crystallized recently and aimed at replacing the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip with a Palestinian authority that can exercise its powers and responsibilities in coordinating with the concerned Arab countries, primarily Jordan. Jordan is courageously shouldering its pan-Arab responsibilities on the side of the fraternal Palestinian people, because we are all in the same trench and the owners of a common cause that affects our fate and basic interests.

Dear brothers, you were the first to stand with us in support of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and establish their national entity on their land. You still constitute the solid rock on which we depend in our bitter struggle to realize this right through peaceful methods, which are no less fierce and difficult than armed struggle. In this course, it pleases me to address to you a word of appreciation and gratitude in the name of all the Egyptian people for siding with them in their continuous struggle and the regaining of their rights. You all were in our hearts when we celebrated on 25 May 1982 the completion of the liberation and the end of the occupation as well as the restoration of our control over the precious land of Sinai, which is the link between Africa and Asia and a bridge on which civilizations, cultures and interests meet.

While we stand on the northeastern side of the glorious African Continent, we look unto the more comprehensive African reality in the various parts of the continent to find that it is necessary that we should intensify our confrontation of the racism dominating the southern part of Africa. We also find that we must unite our stand on a specific program to force the racist regime to acknowledge the inalienable rights of the majority which owns the land and has right on its side. We must prove to the whole world that we cannot keep silent about the violation of the rights of our brothers in Namibia and about the disregard of the Security Council's resolutions ending the colonialist control there. We must impose the respect of these resolutions and demand that the influential states adopt a clear and frank policy that does not permit the racist minority regime to procrastinate and stall.

Mrs Chairman, Dear Brothers, we will be shouldering a great responsibility in the coming years and we have no option but to be loyal to this responsibility in all the sense of the word. We have a historical opportunity to prove to the world that the nonaligned countries remain the voice of right and the spring of continuous giving. We have a firm commitment to the coming generations of our sons and grandchildren to build peace and glory and to achieve progress.

Let us proceed together with faithful hearts, firm feet and reassured souls. Long live the unity of our movement and may the flags of freedom rise high. God's peace, mercy and blessings be with you.

President Husni Mubarak's speech began at 0930 Cairo time, 1300 New Delhi time. It lasted 45 minutes and it was greatly welcomed by the delegations participating in the Nonaligned Summit Conference.

Four New Members Admitted

BK071310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Four new members -- Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, and Vanuatu, were admitted to the Nonaligned Movement at the plenary session of the summit this afternoon. With this, the strength of the movement goes up to 101.

Election of Vice Presidents

BK080449 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Algeria, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Syria, Vietnam, South Yemen, PLO, Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua, Suriname, Cyprus, and Malta were elected vice presidents of the Nonaligned Movement for the next 3 years.

Their election was announced by the new chairman of the movement, Mrs Gandhi, yesterday soon after she had taken the chair. Mrs Gandhi also announced the election of Mr Natwar Singh of India as secretary general of the conference and the foreign minister of Benin as the rapporteun general.

Resolution on Liberation Movements

LD081002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (KUNA) -- The following is the text of the resolution on support for the liberation movements adopted unanimously here by the nonaligned heads of states and governments yesterday:

With the opening of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference at a time when peace is being exposed to grave threats and when it is nonexistent for the many who are struggling for their sacred rights to independence and a better future, the heads of state and governments meeting here in New Delhi send hearty greetings to the PLO, the South-West Africa People's Organization -- SWAPO -- and the South Africa liberation movement for the untiring heroic struggle waged by their leaders and members during the past 3 years since the conclusion of the Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference. They also salute the important victories scored by these freedom-loving fighters during that period.

The heads of government and state reiterate their strong support for solidarity with the struggle of these movements and the Nonalignment Movement's commitment to Namibia's independence and to the elimination of the racist regime in South Africa. They also reiterate their recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a sovereign state.

The heads of states and governments affirm the importance of the national liberation movements, which they thank for their valuable contribution to the realization of the Nonalignment Movement's common objectives, particularly the realization of independence, peace, and security and the safeguarding of the right of all peoples to economic and social development.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE ENDS DEBATE ON SAHARA

LD071507 Rabat MAP in English 1203 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 (MAP) -- The Political Committee in charge of examining the draft political declaration to be submitted to the non-aligned summit meeting ended on Saturday night its debate on the Sahara issue.

The Moroccan delegation which has not proposed any amendment to the text elaborated by India has strongly opposed a draft amendment proposed by Sao Tome, as this amendment was hostile to the Moroccan and African cause and constituted a step backward in the process aimed at a definite settlement of the tension prevailing in north-east Africa.

The Political Committee rejected Sao Tome's proposition and adopted the text as drafted by India.

This text indicates that "the heads of state or government expressed their concern over the threats to peace and stability in the region that might derive from any foreign interference or any internationalization of the problem."

"The summit conference", added the text, "reaffirms its support to the efforts in conformity with the decision of the 18th summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity".

"The heads of state or government appeal to conflicting parties to start immediate negotiations under the aegis of the OAU implementation committee in view of reaching a just and lasting settlement to the conflict of Western Sahara, in conformity with the United Nations Charter, the UN General Assembly's Resolution No. 1514 (XV), the principles of the Non-aligned Movement and with the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", went on the text.

MOROCCO TO PRESENT ARAB PEACE PLAN TO SUMMIT

LD071513 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 (MAP) -- Morocco has been entrusted with presenting, on behalf of the Arab group, the peace plan adopted by the 12th Arab summit to the summit meeting of non-alignment.

It is to be recalled that the Political Committee had formed a working group to examine the points of the final declaration related to Palestine, Lebanon, and the situation in the Middle East.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ENDORSES BANK PROPOSAL

BK071630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Economic Committee of the nonaligned summit, which resumed its discussions on the draft declaration today, endorsed the proposal to set up a bank for developing countries. The proposal was made by the Group of 77 after a feasibility study.

REPORTS ON MEETINGS BETWEEN HEADS OF STATE

Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad

JN071327 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who suddenly decided to attend the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, had a conversation with President Hafiz al-Asad. Libya's Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud then joined them at the reception given by the Indian Government in honor of the kings and presidents of the Nonaligned Movement's member states.

It is the first meeting between Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil since the latter's election as president in September last year.

Husayn-Mubarak

JN080830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 8 Mar 83

[INA team dispatch]

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (INA) -- King Husayn of Jordan met here today with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Mubarak and King Husayn held a 2-hour meeting yesterday. Official Egyptian sources have indicated that the meeting was devoted to discussing bilateral relations, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the projected peace plans pertinent to the Arab issue.

Keshtmand-Indian Vice President

BK070747 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The vice president, Mr Hidayatullah, has said the nonaligned summit should devote greater attention to economic problems facing the developing countries. He expressed this view during an hour-long meeting with the prime minister of Afghanistan, Mr Soltan Ali Keshtmand, yesterday. Apart from the international economic situation, the two leaders also reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries.

IRAQ PROTESTS IRANIAN ANTI-IRAQI 'PROPAGANDA'

JN071501 Baghdad INA in English 1430 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7, INA -- The Iraqi delegation to the non-aligned summit today took strong objection to the Iranians distributing anti-Iraq material to newsmen at the Vigyan Shavan media centre here.

A delegation spokesman said Iraq has desisted from doing anything at the summit that would further aggravate their embittered relations with Iran. It was "highly improper" for Iran to indulge in anti-Iraq propaganda, he added.

Earlier the Iranians distributed a glossy pamphlet published in Tehran.

KARMAL ADDRESSES PLANT WORKERS 6 MARCH

LD071211 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Statement by President Babrak Karmal to workers at Jangalak plant on 6 March -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades and dear heroic workers, friends of the Jangalak plant: I am proud and very pleased to see myself among you heroic and toiling workers of Afghanistan. Comrades, accept my greetings and good wishes.

Comrades and worker friends of heroic Jangalak plant: One aim of your party, the party of the working class and the toilers of Afghanistan, is to bring a cultural revolution in Afghanistan. All our people must be literate, have secondary and higher education and be equipped with new progressive and revolutionary thinking. The party and government pay special attention to the point that great and outstanding party and state individuals should emerge from among the working class and the toiling farmers and their children. [applause] I would like to give you a small example of this from the great experience of the Soviet Union, our great friend. Today in the Soviet Union, more than 70 percent of all party workers -- that is, the primary party organization secretary and the secretaries, and the Central Committee, Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU -- are composed of workers. More than 70 percent of the state workers and staff -- for example, directors, deputy ministers and higher, members of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union Presidium, and units of village and district, cities and republics -- are all persons who worked behind machines or had worked in fields. [applause] This work could be carried out through cultural change. We have begun this work immediately. A workers' faculty has been created for workers. Those youthful workers who were not able to continue their education because of oppressive kings and the autocratic classes of the past, feudal and despotic chieftans, internal reaction and foreign colonialism and imperialism will learn in the workers' faculties and dozens of other faculties. Thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of schools and faculties will be formed in Afghanistan. [applause]

Afghans are people who do not forget the good deeds of friends. They never forget their true friends, collegues and helpers. Afghans have awareness and a conscience by which they draw a defined line between the enemies of the people, of the homeland, of independence and of national sovereignty and the true friend of the Afghan people and friend and the defender of the independence of Afghanistan. This important principle, which the Afghan will not forget, is the Afghan-Soviet friendship. [applause]

Comrades and friends, heroic workers, you are in contact with machines, experts and engineers who belong to our great friend, the Soviet Union. They work shoulder to shoulder with you, comrades. The Soviet Union was the first country in the history of Afghanistan that officially recognized the free and independent Afghanistan after our stubborn struggle against British colonialism and extended a sincere hand of friendship to the Afghans. [applause] More than 63 years have elapsed since that date. A few days ago, we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Treaty -- the first friendship treaty on equal rights in all of Afghanistan's history.

Outside people, occupiers, colonialists and imperialists were always attempting to dismember Afghanistan and make it their slave and bring it under their captivity. However, 63 years ago, the Soviet Union despite the fact it was engaged in an internal counter-revolutionary war, stood behind Afghanistan with all its sincerity and greatness. As a result, the English were not able to enter and occupy Afghanistan.

From that date -- pay attention -- what aid has the Soviet Union extended to Afghanistan and what have the others given us? The others train rebels, bandits, thieves and highway robbers to kill our children, sons, daughters, brothers, elders and old men; to set fire to our factories, schools and mosques; to destroy our roads; to terrorize noble men and women; and to kill workers, peasants, intellectuals, party and government servants, religious leaders, mullahs and others. They train enemies and send them to us, but the Soviet Union builds for us roads, energy centers, factories, agricultural and irrigation projects, technical and polytechnical schools and the Jangalak plant. The enemy wants to take this great selfless friend away from us.

I will now recall our friend's aid.

In order to protect our honor, our dignity, our people and our homeland we have the right to ask our true friends for temporary help against our savage enemies. As soon as our enemies are crushed, our independence is guaranteed, aggression is no longer attempted in Afghanistan, interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan is ended and an international guarantee is given to Afghanistan, then the limited military contingents of our great friend the Soviet Union will return to their peace-loving country; then we will begin to construct a new society, which is the aspiration of our party, of the April Revolution, of the DRA state and government and of you revolutionary and pioneer workers. In the place of a number of destroyed hospitals, and factories, we will construct fruitful [word indistinct]; give water and land to our farmers; our workers will then lead in power; the living conditions of our workers will be the highest; our children will live in prosperity. I ask you this. Does your fatherly love allow you to leave your children to live in poverty and misfortune? I am sure that all of you will say with your spirit and conscience: No, we want our children, our sons and daughters, to live in prosperity and good fortune. This is why we should sustain the problems of the revolution. The whole free world, the progressive world, the advanced world have for many generations made sacrifices so that today their daughters and sons may live in prosperity. We work for our future generations, sacrifice ourselves so as to have a prosperous homeland, powerful and healthy sons and a powerful Afghanistan in the world. [applause] However, in a comtemporary world.

In this regard I would like to say: What we have read in books, what the world's experience has shown us; and what the Afghan workers movements have taught us prove the fact that it is the working class in Afghanistan that could, in unity with the peasants, become the guarantor of great victories; it is the working class that takes the first rank position of struggle; whether it is in the struggle against the counterrevolution and enemies, or in production and work, it is the country's working class. If you do not back your party, do not support and strengthen your party, do not support the DRA Government and state, which is led by the party, if your do not accomplish these great revolutionary tasks; if you do not strengthen the party qualitatively and quantitatively, if you do not join the party; if you do not strengthen trade unions and if you do not help other social organizations then our enemies will be able to defeat us.

However we have honor, we are proud of the fact that we have free toiling people, courageous and brave toilers and youthful workers. As an iron-like fist, and with the iron fist of the workers, we will all deal blows against reaction, against the enemy, counterrevolution and aggressors. [applause]

Comrades and worker friends, be confident that we are no longer alone, and that antiworking forces, counterrevolution, reaction and imperialism will not rule over the destiny of Afghanistan. We have with us a great friend -- the Soviet Union -- and other socialist countries; other progressive countries and millions of the world revolutionary forces.

In conclusion I must point out with confidence that the essence and character of the workers is peace-seeking. We have made proposals to our neighboring countries to begin political negotiations, and we desire to live in peace and tranquility. We want peace and security to be established and stabilized throughout our country; and not only inside our country, but peace and stability in the region and the world. [applause] But it is the enemies who do not want peace: They want war -- a dreadful and destructive war, a war with such terrible weapons that could destroy many, the planet, could destroy all the countries of the world many times over. But today the peace-loving forces of the world -- and with them in one bastion the peace-loving Afghanistan -- headed by the Soviet Union, have prevented the savage bestial war of international imperialism, in particular of U.S. imperialism. Thus it is the essence and character of the workers who want peace to be maintained, and in the first step it is our duty to maintain peace and security inside the country.

I assure you that you have now a powerful Armed Forces; today the enemy cannot fight face to face with our party, with our government and state or with our Armed Forces. But as thieves, murderers, highway robbers and savages they are fighting against us; their masters have shown this to these mercenary homeland-sellers. You have felt how long your plant was without electricity power. Who suffers as a result? The people of Afghanistan. Despite all the sabotage and subversion that has occurred in the area of electric energy, I praise your fulfillment of your plans.

Let me point out another fact. As I believe you will have heard on the radio and television, thousands of bandits, rebels and counterrevolutionaries have laid down their weapons and joined your government. They not only want to live in peace and security, but want to fight in one front against counterrevolution and rebels. This is one of the greatest victories of your party.

After the victory of the April Revolution some mistakes were made. We must try to amend these mistakes. Every day broad masses of the people join the party and government. This is a great victory. There are few who will continue highway robbery, but we will inevitably crush them too. [Applause]

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL ACTION, VIOLENCE IN ASSAM

Saika Urges Faster Work

BK070656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Assam chief minister, Mr Hiteshwar Saika, has directed the senior officials to speed up rehabilitation work in the areas affected by the recent disturbances in the state. The chief minister, who visited some relief camps in Nowgong and Darrang Districts, including those of Nellie and Gohpur, assured the affected people of adequate security and proper rehabilitation.

Police Fire on Mob

BK071340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpt] New Delhi, March 7 (AFP) -- Eight people were injured when police fired on a 400-strong mob about 26 km (16.25 miles) from the Assam State's capital, Gauhati, journalists contacted by phone told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The firing occurred when the mob attacked a police party sent to conduct a raid as part of the continuing operation to round up extremists involved in the recent extensive violence in Assam.

Earlier reports said the Army and other para-military forces had started a joint combing operation in the seven districts officially declared "disturbed" after massacres there last month. They hoped to flush out the extremists among supporters of the four-year-old protest by native Assamese against "illegal" immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal.

The journalists in Gauhati also quoted reports reaching there that communal tension had developed in Ramdya in Kamrup District between Hindus and Moslem immigrants from Bangladesh. But so far there had been no incidents.

Meanwhile, Assam's New Chief Minister Hiteshwar Saika said in an interview with Gauhati correspondent of the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI) that his government was taking various measures to maintain order. He said officials who had lost the confidence of the people would be removed and an additional police chief would be posted in most of the seven "disturbed" districts.

More Assam Dead Found

BK071644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Assam Government has taken a number of steps to streamline the administration to cope with the present situation. A few deputy commissioners and senior district police officers have been transferred. The chief minister, Mr Saika told our Gauhati correspondent today that police officers of the rank of inspector general have been deputed to various Brahmaputra valley districts to coordinate and supervise the maintenance of law and order.

It was stated in Gauhati today that according to a delayed official report, 36 bodies have been recovered in the Choulkhowa, (Aparia) and Chaparia areas in Mangaldai subdivision following a group attack on a cluster of inaccessible riverine villages on the 14th and 15th of last month. Search for more persons reported to be missing is going on.

Reports on Recent Violence

BK080333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] In Assam, eight persons were killed in various incidents of group clashes and police firing in the past 4 days. Official reports in Gauhati said today four persons were killed in a group attack at a village in (Dhimaji) subdivision in Lakhimpur District on Friday. Three deaths have been reported in another group attack in a village near (Sinkhong) in Dibrugarh District.

Police resorted to firing at Ghoramara on Sunday to disperse a violent crowd indulging in arson. One person was killed and four others injured in the firing.

The areas under (Moriani) police station in Sibsagar District have been declared as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958.

The home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, has accused the Assam agitationists of adopting a rigid stand in solving the foreign nationals' issue. Speaking at a function organized by National Quami Ekta [integration] Committee in New Delhi yesterday, he said that the new government in the state is working hard to create better living conditions for the people.

The minister refuted the allegations made by the opposition leaders that martial law has been imposed in certain districts of the state.

BREAKTHROUGH IN ROCKET TECHNOLOGY ANNOUNCED

BK061429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Scientists at the Indian Space Research Organization, Bangalore, have achieved a major breakthrough in rocket technology. They have indigenously developed a high-thrust engine which is expected to put the Indian remote sensing satellite into orbit in 1986. The deputy director of the Vikings rocket engine development program has said that the first rocket engine is ready 2 years in advance, while the second will be ready by July this year.

GHARAZI ATTENDS LONDON OPEC CONSULTATIVE SESSION

Iran To Defend $34 Price

LD071824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Telephone statement by Petroleum Minister Gharazi in London on 7 March -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you know, (?for the past few days) OPEC oil ministers have gathered in London. I arrived last night. The main objective in participating in the OPEC talks is to defend the $34 price, and especially to allay the fears that others have created in the minds of some OPEC members. I have spoken to a number of OPEC ministers today. I declared that the slump in the market is artificial. A certain amount of [word indistinct] would solve the problem; Iran will defend the $34 base price and has [words indistinct] to improve the market conditions and defend the base price.

Some OPEC ministers asked if we could meet this afternoon. I accepted. It was (?collectively) decided that we should attend the joint session tomorrow.

Saudis Implicated by Commentator

GF071736 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Mar 83

[International Affairs Program]

[Excerpts] After the deliberate failure of the OPEC conference in Geneva last month, which according to the majority of observers was due to the stances of Saudi Arabia and its allies, various important problems have emerged, starting with the dangerous division in the unity and stances of the OPEC member-countries, moving on to the bad effects on the economies of these countries, and ending with the negative influences internationally. All which resulted from the OPEC crisis.

We want to point out the effects this has had on a number of African countries since the news of the failed OPEC conference was announced. In Nigeria, which is one of the oil-exporting countries and is regarded one of the richest and largest African countries, great economic and social problems have emerged which led the Nigerian Government to expel several million citizens of other African countries, who had come to Nigeria to work in various fields. This expulsion resulted in human tragedy and threatened the neighborly relations, which are based on blood relations and history, between Nigeria and the other poor African countries surrounding it.

The main reason for expelling these African nationals from Nigeria was due to the economic crisis that Nigeria is facing because of the disruption of the oil market. This disruption is the result of Saudi Arabia and a number of other OPEC member-countries declaring their intention to cut the prices of their oil and increase production. This was the main reason why the Nigerian Government decided to expel the African nationals, but there were other reasons. It is known that majority of the African nationals who were living and working in Nigeria were Muslims. They were concentrated in Nigeria's northern cities and mainly in the cities of Kaduna, (Kuna), and Maiduguri which witnessed violent disturbances last year in which the majority of Muslims citizens of those cities participated, and this most certainly included the Muslim African nationals who were residing in them.

Anyhow, the Nigerian Government saw these disturbances as a protest of its internal policies and as an Islamic activity of the Muslim Africans who came from Ghana, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta, and Cameroon to Nigeria. However, the government's extreme need for their skills and work in various fields prevented it from expelling them at that time. However, with the disruption of the oil market, due to the failure of OPEC conference in Geneva caused by Saudi Arabia and a number of countries which support it, economic problems emerged in many oil-producing and nonproducing countries, particularly in Africa. And Nigeria is one of those countries. Its economic problems led to the cessation of many development projects which the Nigerian Government saw as an opportunity to rid itself of the Muslim African nationals.

Insults and hitting with batons were the methods used by the Nigerian authorities against these African nationals during their tragic journey. Undoubtedly these miserable people will be an additional burden to their poor countries. At the same time as the tragedy resulting from the Nigerian Government's recent expulsion move becomes clear, the enormity of the economic and social problems, due to the stances and policies of the Saudi Government and its supporters in OPEC, are also becoming clear. These stances have resulted in the disintegration of the organization's unity and many problems in the economies of the poor countries. All this is in the interest and aims of the great imperialist countries. Is this what Saudi Arabia and its allies want?

KHAMENE'I ON NONALIGNED PRINCIPLE OF 'IMMUNITY'

LD041032 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran March 3 IRNA -- President Khamene'i Thursday reiterated that the society of the non-aligned nations should be kept immune of the influence of the East and West superpowers.

He said the Islamic Republic would re-emphasise this to the entire world over and again until the day it would succeed in stripping the oppressive governments of their "veto right" in the United Nations.

The president who was speaking in a meeting here with a group of visitors from the Yazd Central Province, further said that the Islamic Republic of Iran's joining the Non-Aligned Movement stemmed from the fact that non-alignment vis-a-vis world expansionism and domination was one of its principles. And now, he went on to say, nothing should cause that the movement encroach upon the principles of non-alignment.

President Khamene'i stressed that the Islamic Republic would approach any international organisation that "we see our goals and principles in it," further adding that in case there was the slightest feeling that any international movement had infringed upon its regulations," we will courageously express our view because we respect our Islamic basis more than anything else."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i warned the world expansionists that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not have the slightest intention to fall back from its rightful stands and at the same time it (Iran) would never show any inclination towards them (the world powers). The superpowers, said the president, would take this wish to the grave if they think that the Iranian nation and the Islamic Revolution would repeat the experience of "certain developments" by some so-called revolutionary countries. "As long as we exist," added President Khamene'i, "it would be impossible for us to deviate under any pressure, because what inspires hope in us to have a clear view of the future horizon, is our reliance on the Almighty and the people."

In another part of his speech, the president pointed out that the same brains who schemed the Iraqi invasion of Iran and who designed imposition of economic sanctions upon the Iranian people, the same ones were busy today hatching new conspiracies in order to cause division among the united ranks of the Iranians. He concluded by saying that "today, we are duty bound to keep the revolution immune of the plots of the East and West as well as of foreign infiltration."

COVERAGE OF MUSAVI ACTIVITIES, REMARKS

Discusses International 'Conspiracies'

LD041501 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi made a speech before today's prayer sermons in Tehran. He talked about political and economic subjects, events in the region, and the nonaligned countries conference. Concerning international conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including a reduction in the price of oil, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] At the moment there is talk about an oil price war. All you brothers and sisters have heard this. There is a conspiracy to bring down the price of oil, with the futile thought that by reducing the income of our country, which is in a state of war, they can bring us to our knees, can exert pressure upon us, can drive us toward a situation which they impose. A number of reactionary leaders in the region are sitting down and talking about this issue, making plans and hatching plots. However, during the past 2 years we have demonstrated that even at a time when -- as the result of preplanned conspiracies the purchase of oil from our country reached its minimum -- these plots could have no effect, either on the fate of the war or on the fate of the revolutionary decisions of our country, due to the solid presence of the people upon the scene, due to the fact that this order is a popular order based upon ideological principles. We have learned to use and to spend in accordance with our income, to turn the wheels of the country with whatever we can earn. We have found ways to confront these conspiracies, and they will not have no effect upon our decisions.

Today, as the result of the solid presence of the people upon the scene and as the result of policies which have been based upon the principle slogan of the people, namely, the slogan of "neither Eastern nor Western, the Islamic Republic," our economic position is much stronger and more stable than in previous years. After a long period of stagnation our factories are gradually producing again, although they have not yet reached their maximum capacity. We expect the productivity of these factories to be further increased as the result of the participation and activity of our dear workers. The attempt toward greater productivity is a direct struggle against America. We see this movement in our factories and economic establishments. Today we see a new movement in this connection in all the different ways, although there are also certain shortcomings. There are shortcomings which should be confronted, should be faced and destroyed, and solutions should be found in accordance with Islamic principles.

These shortcomings are, in the first instance, due to the economic blockade, the war, the revolution and such like; and they are natural. The imam of the nation has repeatedly referred to the situation of our country under today's war conditions and the situation during World War II. However, we have been able to overcome all these difficulties. Today our factories are seldom faced with shortages of raw materials. There are sufficient goods in the country; the wheels of the country are turning; the government is able to support the fronts in a powerful way, to give them priority.

At the same time it has the ability to confront the activities of the minigroups throughout the year with an organized campaign; to hold regular sessions of the National Security Council; to cut off the hands of American agents among the brave Qahqa'i tribes; and to strengthen the foundations of the political power of the system in the remotest corners of the country. We have done all this under war conditions, under exceptional conditions.

At the same time, there are some faults. We should naturally fight against them and destroy them. We should ensure the equitable distribution of goods among all the people. We should cut off the evil hands of the hoarders and those who overcharge. Such hands are no different from the hands of the minigroups that are dependent upon America. We should find solutions, and by relying upon Islamic principles and upon the solid participation of the people on the scene, and through general supervision, it is natural that we will overcome these difficulties.

However, we should bear in mind that a time when all the great powers are confronting us by giving sophisticated weapons to Iraq; at a time when Iraq enjoys the political support of all the satanical powers; at a time when Israel allows weapons and goods to be transported to Iraq through the port of Aqaba and through Jordan; it is natural under such conditions for us to have some difficulties, such as shortages of spare parts and trucks. Nevertheless, plans have been made for reactivating the wheels of the country sufficient to satisfy our needs. In order to effectively confront the regime of Saddam and conspiracies, we should make balanced moves in all the sectors, as the government is doing.

The difficulties which exist in some fields will help the government to achieve greater preparedness in confronting these difficulties. One example concerns foreign exchange, and this issue has been raised a few times. There was a time last year when the powers purchasing oil put us under a total blockade. However, with the grace of God, by relying upon the presence of the people upon the scene, and as the result of the faith we had in the power of the people, we were able to find solutions to this issue and, in fact, to lay the foundations of an economy according to which there should not arise an occasion when -- God forbid -- due to shortage of foreign exchange, our order is forced to stretch its hand to the East or the West. We have confronted this issue and have succeeded. Today the foreign exchange reserves of our country which are a basis for our economic independence and for our warfronts and fighters is much better and stronger than at the beginning of the war.

Interviewed on Cabinet Session

LD070043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met today with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi in the chair to discuss the country's current affairs.

Following the Cabinet session, the prime minister spoke to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, will you be good enough to tell us about the topics discussed at today's meeting.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Cabinet discussed the appointment of the government's new representatives to the supervisory council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr Aqazadeh, the minister of state for executive affairs was appointed as the government's first representative to the supervisory council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr Taromi as the government's second representative to that council.

[Question] Could you possibly elaborate on the appointment of the government's representative to this supervisory council and perhaps the topics which are of interest to the government.

[Answer] The Cabinet came to the conclusion that its first representative to this supervisory council should be a Cabinet minister, a man who is more aware of the government's policies and political decisions, and thus in a position to convey in the best way the government's political stands to the supervisory council and the Voice and Vision. The Cabinet also stressed that its representative to the council should also be a member of the Economic Council, thus able to convey the government's priorities and directive to the Voice and Vision. With all these in mind the Cabinet. decided to appoint Mr Aqazadeh, who is engaged in economic affiars and is in constant contact with various ministries. I believe that with the appointment of Mr Aqazadeh, the government will be in a more active position in its approach with regard to the Voice and Vision's affairs.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As I have stated before, the movement, to a great extent, is under the influence of both Eastern and Western powers. The movement in the past has witnessed a number of incidents, even resulting in certain alignments. I believe that in our aproach to the forthcoming summit we ought to look into the issues from our own point of view and the stand from which we move. That is to say, we are looking forward to the summit as a starting point and a means for expressing the realities of our Islamic Revolution, a starting point to enlighten the oppressed nations and a starting point for transforming the movement into true nonalignment and with no alignment with oppressor powers. Therefore, incidents which may occur are not important. What we intend is to deal with the topic actively and we think there is a useful and hopeful trend and prospect inside the movement in order to counter superpowers' conspiracies against deprived nations. [end recording]

During today's Cabinet session, Mr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran presented the ministers with a report on the Iraqi regime's poor financial situation.

Mr Banki, minister of state in charge of plan and budget organization, presented the Cabinet with the government's financial report. The report notes that out of 930 billion rials allocated in the budget for development projects, 850 billion rials have so far been allocated, and by the end of the current year this sum will have increased to 900 billion rials.

Activities in New Delhi

LD081028 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 IRNA -- Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi met and conferred with his Libyan counterpart 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid here today.

Prime Minister Musavi is expected to meet Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and head of the Nicaraguan delegation Daniel Ortega later today.

Musavi is heading the Iranian delegation at the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference currently being held.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,240

LD071723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,240 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In his exalted name. During the past 24 hours exchange of artillery and other heavy weapons fire continued throughout the western fronts. The fighters of Islam defended their positions and sent out patrol and reconnaissance groups. By opening fire on enemy positions and fortifications they set two trucks ablaze and destroyed several foxholes and trenches of the Iraqi forces. They also silenced the fire of the forces of Saddam and prevented any movement by them. Several enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. In one of the western fronts our forces neutralized the operations of an enemy patrol group and forced them to flee. On the Salehabad front, the heroic personnel of the gendarmerie returned the fire of the forces of Saddam.

On the country's southern fronts, the fighters of Islam continued to defend and strengthen their positions. They silenced enemy fire by controlling the activities and movement of the Iraqi forces and by opening artillery fire on enemy infantry, armored units and artillery units.

During exchange of fire on the Abadan front, the heroic Gendarmerie opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed five light and heavy weapons emplacements and two Iraqi observation posts. Several of the Iraqi forces were either killed or wounded.

As the result of artillery fire by the criminal forces of Saddam against Abadan yesterday one of our dear compatriots was wounded and three houses were destroyed. Limited air intrusions by the mercenaries of the aggressive Iraqi Armed Forces yesterday were repulsed by the tactics of the heroic Air Force personnel and the antiaircraft units.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

COMMANDER ZAHIRNEZHAD REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

LD051132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Brigadier General Qasem 'Ali Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and commander in chief, to whom he reported on the situation at the fronts and the problems of the war. In an interview given to our correspondent at the conclusion of the audience, the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said:

During the audience, I humbly reported on the situation at the fronts and the heroic, selfless and everlastingly steadfastness of the morale of all Islamic combatants -- whether from the Armed Forces, the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, the mobilization forces, the Gendarmerie or the police -- to the commander in chief and his holiness, the imam. The imam expressed his satisfaction with an appreciation for all the combatant forces and emphasized that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are Islamic and, guided by Islam's lofty teachings and armed with might and greater discipline, should daily continue to gain strength in order to safeguard the Islamic homeland and to defend the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He said: The imam of the Islamic nation also proclaimed his support for the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and graciously said that the government and nation are all supporting the Armed Forces and that, God willing, they will triumph.